STEAMSHIP LINES AT WAR.

STEERAGE RATES LARGELY REDUCED.

ABANDONMENT OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC CONFER-ENCE-THE END NOT YET. The North Atlantic Conference which comprised the Guion, Cunard, White Star, Inman, National, State and Ancher lines, has dissolved. Eumors of the State and Annual to were received here by cable several days ago; but it was hoped that the managers would be able days ago; but it was to come to an amicable understanding. The conference, however, was broken on Thursday and the White Star

Line, to meet the competition in cut-rates of the State and German lines, made a reduction. This was followed resterday by a reduction to the same rates, on outward steerage passage, by all of the other conference lines, the Guion and the Cunard being the last companies to make the change. The agents at e sent circulars of instruction to their sub-agents aghout the country calling attention to the action of their principals, and the following steerage rates were authorized to take effect at once : From New-York to neenstown, Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry or Belfast, \$18; to London, Bristol and Cardiff, \$20; to Norway, sweden and Denmark, \$22. This is a reduction of about fifteen per cent below the previous rates. or about diteen per cent below the previous raise. Passengers are to be informed that the tickets must be used within two weeks of purchase, at least. If they fail to so use them, and the rates should be advanced, the officence will have to be paid. The rates by the National Line are \$1 pelow these figures, and it is said that the State Line is selling strerage tickets at any price it can get; its published rates are \$17 out and \$20 to New-York.

The difficulty began last December when the Continental Conference withdrew from its compact with the North Atlantic Conference. Since then the regular German lines have reduced their rates of steerage passage, until they are now on the basis of \$20 from New-York to Bremen, and \$18° from Bremen to New-York to Bremen, and \$18° from Bremen to New-York it was generally admitted that the difficulties were due to the "hard times," and that the business was greatly overdone. The new large steamships draw off the patronage, which was more equivably distributed before they were built, Doubts are expressed, however, whether they pay running expenses. Each round vorage of one of these large steamships, from Liverpool, costs about \$15,000. One of the grievances complained of is the "curbstone agent." Some of the first-class steamship lines have endeavored to get rid of him, but he is licensed by the city authorities, and he practices a," confidence game."

A similar disruption occurred just after the panic of 1873 and continued for about fifteen months. Then the conference was reorganized, and under its rules no

and continued for about the render its rules no rence was reorganized, and under its rules no rebates could be made with steerage past rules of \$3,000 fine. If pecial rates or relates could be linde with steering papers regish rates, upon a penalty of \$5,000 fine. It is believed that, when the present difficulty is ended, here will be a reorganization of the conference upon a miliar basis to the old organization. It is thought, however, that there will be further reductions made, and the tate Line threatens to cut until it carries passengers for othing, if the other lines force them to it. Whether the public will extend to the main conference in Liverpool, of ceause its disbandment, is not known, but up to the

JUSTICE METED OUT TO HOFFMAN.

THE MURDERER OF MARKS, THE REBREW PEDLER, HANGED AT WHITE PLAINS.

village of White Plains was astir at an early hear yesterday. Before 6 o'clock the streets were filled with earriages, which deposited heavy loads of pas-sengers at the County Court-House. The execution of Theodore Hoffman, who murdered Zife Marks, an inoffensive Hebrew pedler, on February 1, 1883, which was to take place at 7 o'clock, was the topic of conversation on all sides. When the door leading to the jail-yard was opened a crowd of men slowly filed past a deputy sheriff and took their positions around the gallows. Iron weights of 280 pounds attached to the hauging rope were heldin position by a second rope which passed down one of the upright posts, through a pulley and was fastened to a clear on the ground timbers. There were at least 300 men in the yard, including Albert S. Martin, the blind man who wanted to see the hanging, when the tron door of the juil was thrown open and Sheriff Horton, followed by the Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, the prisoner deputy sheriffs, walked slowly forward and arranged themselves under the gallows.

Young Hoffman gianced burriedly at the swinging rope. t gave no sign of year, as he walked under the cross beam. His fare was pale, but he remained perfectly calm, while Mr. Van Kleeck read a prayer. Hofman knell and received the benediction, after which the black cap was pulled down over the murderer's face, the knot adjusted and the rope cut by Sheriff Horton. The body swang quickly into the sir, but not with sufficient force ak the neck. At 7:35 a. m. the heart stopped beating and the physicians pronounced the man dead. The edy was then placed in a silver-mounted coffin and iven over to Hoffman's father, who buried it in a cem-

given over to Homman's inducer, who called the weights in story in Eye.

Soon after cutting the rope which held the weights in place Sheriff Horton one ned a scaled letter which had been given him by Hoffman. It read as follows: WHITE PLAINS, April 18, 1884.

Mr. Horton:

DEAR SIE: I write you these last few lines as you requested. You need not worry about me, for you have saily done your duty, therefore I have no nifeelings toward you. You have always treated me kindly. It is no use to think that I would make a confession, for I have none to make. It is of nosuse for me to speak to you of the injustice done me. You have done your duty, and of that you need not be ashamed. Time will tell you nol, and there will be no one to say that I have done them wrong then you may thoms decree I have done them wrong then you may thoms decree

NO FEARS FOR RAPID TRANSIT ROADS.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners were engaged yesterday in examining the bills presented to the Auditing Committee. They include face of counsel, each neers, clerks, advertising, and other charges, and are to be paid out of the moneys received from subscribers to the stock of the New-York Cable Railway Company. The effect of the passage of the smended Surface Railway bill at Albany was talked over, and the prevailing impression was that the vested rights of the stockholders in the new cable railroad could not be interfered with by the measure, if it should now become a law. Commissioner Stewart said that he had not read over the act as passed but that the Monday, and it was not probable that any action could now be taken at Albany that would prevent the building of the roads on the rottes hald out by the commissioners.

Gen. Eghert L. Vicks, Chief Engineer of the Board, who was present, said: "The Legislature of the Board, who was present, said: "The Legislature of the State of New-York is almost omnipotent, but there is one thing that it cannot do. It cannot take away vexted rights. The stockholders of the New-York Cable Railway company have paid their money and secured the right to build the cable failroads, and they will be built. The Legislature cannot prevent it."

EXAMINATIONS OF PATROLMEN.

The Police Commissioners yesterday examined the papers on file in the Chief Clerk's office regarding the appointment of Patrolman Lewis, who, according to the recent report of Mr. Roosevelt's committee, "had vari-coccle on his first trial, but not on his second, according to the report of the board, although the head surgeon ectually indorsed on the back of his last report that the man still had varicocele and was not cured." They ascertained that the undersement of Chief Surgeon Heary was made after Lewis was appointed and sworn hat office. A resolution was adopted that in the fiture Dr. Henry shall not be permitted to indorse any more applications unless he is present with the committee of surgeons who examine the applicants, and makes his indersement promptly. One of the Commissioners hinted that Dr. Henry might be placed on trial and removed for neglect of duty soon.

THE WORK ON THE NEW AQUEDUCT.

The clerks of the Croton Aqueduct Department are helping those of the Department of Public Works in preparing plans for the new aqueduct, and, as soon as they are ready, the necessary steps will be taken for obtaining title to land required on the line of the improvement. Contracts have been prepared for property owners to sign in case they are willing to comply with the terms, and, if they are not, the courts will be called upon to appoint commissioners to take the land and award the sums at which is may be valued by them to the property-owners. Meanthme engineers are to go to work as soon as possible to as missioners to take the land and award the sums at which it may be valued by them to the property-owners. Meant-time engineers are to go to work as soon as possible to extabilish the grade which it is now intended to fix at twelve inches to the mile. This will give a much larger supply and force than the nine-inch grade originally provided for. It is hoped that the new aqueduct will be finished in two years, but the secretary of the croton Aqueduct Bourd thinks that it will take at least thirty months.

SOME FACTS ABOUT MAJOR WEIRMAN.

Major Edwin H. Weirman, who died suddenly in the Coleman House on Wednesday night, will be buried to-day in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral will be held at Calvary Church at 3 p. m. His body remained at the undertaker's shop all day yesterday, and few persons called to see it.

Major Weirman was forty years old and was born in Virginia. After having been graduated from college he went to Cincinnati and became interested in politics. He enlisted in an Onio regiment at the beginning of the war and became major. When Andrew Johnson became President he appointed Weirman to a place in the Revenue Department, and afterward made him his private secretary. At the close of President Jounson's term of office,

thiselty and lost large sums of money in Wall Street. Hear^b disease, from which he suffered and which was the cause of his death, compelled him to give up business life and he became for ten months an inmate of the Preshyterian Hespital. Last summer he was manager of the Long Beach and Point Lookout Railway. His friends attribute his intention to commit sucide to his bad health, as he was in comfortable circumstances financially and he bad no family cares.

THE PUBLIC WORKS INVESTIGATION.

MORE ABOUT THE WESTERN UNION TUBES UNDER

BEGADWAY. The Senate Committee which is investigating the Department of Fublic Works continued its sessions yesterday. Richard A. Cunningham testified that he repaired the pavement over a tube in Goerck-st., 1,400 He charged twelve cents per running foot. He would be owing to the fact that in one case the pavement was structed in swampy ground. He was compelled to leave the lumber used in the sewer for fear of the settling of

Thomas Keech, former Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in the Department of Public Works, was examshow that while holding the position of superintendent be had given out orders in excess of \$1,000. The comioner Thompson for any illegal acts he may have com-

Walter Humstone, one of the superintendents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, described the procuring of the permit from the Department of Public Works for laying pneumatic tubes under Broadway. There plaints were made to him all through the progress of the work by the inspectors as to the manner in which the

work by the inspectors as to the manner in which the work was performed. They said that he stid not keep the cross-walks and hydrants clear; that the trench had improper materials thrown in it, and that beviln was abusive. He thought the complaints of Inspectors Calver and Palmer were reasonable. He remonstrated several times with Deviln, and the latter promised to do better, but falled to keep his promises. He asked Commissioner Thompson when the permit was revoked to name another contractor, but he declined and said there were pienry of good contractors to be had. It is ind been told by Deviln that the inspectors wanted to become partners with him and share the profits on the work.

Park Commissioner John D. Crimmins, the contractor employed by the Western Union Company to complete the work in Broadway, testified that he had been compelled to relay every loot of the pavement taken up and replaced by Devlin. He thought this evidence that the work was promy done. The only money received by him for his contract was from the Western Union Telegraph Company. He had not received \$1 from the city for this work. Mr. Thompson had nothing whatever to de with his receiving the contract, so far as he was aware.

Mr. Payne produced a document, and said it was the record of the conviction and imprisonment of John Devlin in Washington during the war. He was told be could submit it this morning.

A SURVIVOR OF THE DANIEL STEINMANN HIS STORY OF THE WRECK AND THE RESCUE-THE

NIGHT IN THE RIGGING. Johann Niederman, one of the two passengers saved from the wreck of the Daniel Steinmann, a rived at Castle Garden Thursday. He came from Halifax by the way of Boston. In conversation with a Tainus reporter he told the following story of the wreck:

reporter he told the following story of the wreck:

I was seasick nearly all the voyage, and was on dec on April 3, up to 8 o'clock in the evening. Then I wen below and turned in. At about 10 o'clock there came crash as if the steamer had struck something. No on was friantened then, but in a few manutes there cam another crash, barder than the first. Then we were a irightened and ran up on deck. When I renched the dock I saw a light on the left hand. The captain was or the bridge and called out to us not to be frightened for the light was that of a steamer which would rescue us. There was great exclusions I went on the bridge and saw the captain standing there we had a lantern as if signalling I saw a boat put off from the slop with the sailors in it. A young I talkan jumped overboard and swam to the boat. The sailors pulled him in and rowed away. Then saidened y found myself in the water. As I fest myself going I caught hold of a rope. I next realized that the ship with any or the late when he was a state of the said one down and I saw her may state and the said one down and I saw her may state the said one down and I saw her may state the said one down and I saw her may state the said of the time and the said one down and I saw her may be said to be said

COLORED TRAGEDIANS REHEARSING.

The person named Shelley referred to in THE TRIBUNE as the manager of the Astor Place Scripany of Colored Tragedians stood at the door of ome haif a dozen reporters who had come to witness the were hard at work when THE TRIBENE reporter entered and wery selemn carnest work if seemed to be to them

was arrested in this city yesterday and taken to Boston by Detective Bing, on a requisition charging him with perjury. He was one of the clients of Munro Adams, the divorce lawyer. Some time ago Barr tried to get a di-vorce from his wife Johanna in the Massachusetts courts and failed. Hearing of the methods employed by Adams he came to this city and obtained a fraudulent divorce with his assistance. It was necessary for Barr to assert with his assistance. It was necessary for the distributed in New-York, and he made an affidavit that he had lived in this city seven years. After the exposure of Adams Barr's wife, learned that the divorce was obtained by means of perjury, and upon her complaint Barr was indicted in Boston. Barr was arrested at No. 201 hast Elighty second-st., where he had been living for a

THE TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

The liabilities of William H. Guion, as filed resterday, are \$329,112 13; the nominal assets, \$2,024,-793 14; the actual assets, \$47,241 15. The principal creditors are Williams & Guion, \$100,000; William H. Webb, \$50,658 99; the National Bank of the Republic, \$48,970 71; and Amarda Gulon, \$48,800. The difference in the two classes of assets arises from the heavy mortgages upon the a-signor's property, and from value-less shares in the New-York Heat, Light and Power Con-pany, and the Republic of Honduras, Campbell Reduction Company and others.

THE RELIANCE ABANDONED.

Secretary Rowell of the United States and Brazil Steamship Line, said yesterday: "There are no hopes of saving the Reliance, which stranded on the Antonio Reef, in the narbor of Bania, a week ago. All of her cargo will be landed, and, with her passengers and mails, will be forwarded by the Advance, which touches at Bahia on May 5, and is due here twenty days after-ward. The vessel was insured for \$300,000 in English companies, and has been abandoned to the underwriters."

MR. APPLETON'S BODY TAKEN TO BOSTON. The body of Thomas Gold Appleton lay yeserday in a plain black soffin in the room where he died. On the coffin was a wreath of white flowers. Shortly after 10 o'clock the body was taken from the hotel to the Grand Central Depot, where it was placed on the 11 o'clock train for Boston, accompanied by Nathau Appleton and N. S. Appleton, his half-brothers, and Ernest Longfellow, his nephew. The funeral will take place in Boston to-day.

RACING AT FAR ROCKAWAY. Entries for the Great Long Island Steepleshase, to be run at Far Rockaway on May 10, will close to-day. Address P. O. Box 6, Far Rockaway, L. J. Many entries are expected, and the winner will probably receive over \$2,000. Additional grand stands and bei-ting rings are being put up.

CURTIS ON WENDELL PHILLIPS

A EULOGY IN TREMONT TEMPLE.

SENCE PRESENT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. Boston, April 18 .- The Wendell Phillips memorial services in Trement Temple this afternoon, under the auspices of the city, attracted an audience which packed that large auditorium. The assemsociety. Among the prominent people present were Governor Robinson, John F. Andrew, Captain A. A. Aldrich, E. S. Tebey, Walter Allen, Editor of The Portland Press, T. W. Bicknell, Henry B. Pierce, George A. Bruce, president of the Massachusetts Senate, William Werren, Robert Trea Paine, jr., Henry H. Sprague, Dr. Henry Lyon, Atbody and Miss. Abbey W. May. Among other in vited guests were: John G. Whittier, Mrs. J. T. Fields, the Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D., the Rev. Phillip Brooks, D. D., W. D. Hawells, President Eliat, Wil liam Endicott, jr., R. H. Duna, Robert C. Winthrop Samuel Longfellow, T. W. Higginson, Mrs. F. D Chency, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mrs. Julia

Council filled the platform, and Mayor Martin pre-sided. J. Sprague's " Loyal to the East" was song by the Temple Quartette, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, of the secusion, was then read by Miss Belle Cushran Cushman. Miss Enton bears a striking resemblane to the great tragedienne whose name she bears, and

Ward Howe, ex-Governor Butler, Bishop Williams and John Boyle O'Reilly. Members of the City

A chorus, of which the Temple Quartette was a part, song the ode, "Humanity's Hero," by the Rev. Mr. Savage.

Mayor Martin then introduced in a brief speech the orator of the day, George William Curtis, who was received with enthusiastic applause. The oration was listened to with the utmost attention to he close, and during its delivery telling points

When the last round of applause had died awa; Mayor Martin presented to the andience the Rev S. F. Smith, author of "America," who bowed in recognition of appliance, and took his seat. "America," was then song, and after the hencelic tion by Mr. Savage the throng dispersed.

THE ADDRESS. Massachuserts is always rich in fitting voices to een gemerate the virtues and services of her illustricity citizens, and in every strain of affectionate admiration and thoughtful discrimination, the legislature the pulpit, and the press; his old associates, who saw the prime; the younger generation which cher hes the tradition of his devoted life, have spoken the ishes the tradition of his devoted life, have spokes the praise of Wendell Phillips. But his mitive city has matly thought that the great work of his life was not local or limited; that it was as large as liberty and as broad as hummity, and that his name, therefore, is not the treasure of a State only, but a National possession. An orator whose consecrated elequence, like the music of Amphion raising the wall of Thebes, was a chief force in giving to the American Union the impregnable defence of freedom, is a common beneficier: the West may well answer to the East, the South to the North, and Carolina and California, Minnesota and New York usingle their sorrow with that of New England, and own in his death a common bereavement. own in his death a common bereavement.

proportions are matebol by one Ben. J. 1970, whose head proportions are matebol by by voluminous voice. Designers, was a plump malatto made a named Alice Montager, who seemed so exceed by Ochelo's tunnerings man have of an one be heard. Prop. was of the delegancy with a not be heard. Prop. was of the delegancy of the collection of the

AN ERA OF MORAL APATHY.

The tranquil years at the university ended, and he The tranquil years at the university ended, and no graduated in 1851, the year of "Nai." Torner's insurrection in Virginia, the year, also, in which Mr. Gartison Issued "The Liberator," and, for unequivocally proclaiming the principle of the Declaration of Independence, was denounced as a public enemy. Like other gently nurtured Boston boys, Phillips began the study of law, and, as it proceeded, doubtless the sirens sing to him, as to the noble you." I devery country and time. If, musing over Coke and Plackstone, in the full consciousness of ample powers and of fortenate apportunities, he sometimes forceast the future, he doubtless saw himself succeeding Fisher Ames, and Harrison Gray Otis, and Danjel Webster, rising from the Bor to the Legislature, hom the Legislature to the Senate, from the Senate—thou knew whither—the idol of society, the applicated orator, the brilliant champion of the elegant repose and the cultivated conservation of Massachusetts. The delight of social case, the resined enjoyment of taste in letters and art, opulent letter, professional distinction, gratified ambition—all these came and whispered to the young student. And it is the force that can tranquilly put aside such blandishments with a smile, and accept alienation, outlawry, ignominy, and apparent defeat, if need be, no less than the courage which grapples with poverty and outward hardship, and climbs over them to worldly prosperity, which is the test of the timest manhood. Only he who fally knows the worth of what he renounces gains the true blessing of renunciation.

The time during which Phillips was studying law graduated in 1831, the year of " Nat." Turner's insur-

which is the test of the finest manhood. Only he who fally knows the worth of what he renounces gains the true blessing of renunciation.

The time during which Phillips was studying law was the hour of the profoundest moral anathy in the history of this country. The fervor of revolutionary feeling was long since spent, and that of the final antislavery contest was but just kindled. The question of sinvery indeed had never been quite forgotten. There was always an anti-slavery sentiment in the country, but there was also a slavery interest, and the invention of the cotton gin in 1780 gave slavery the most powerful and insidious impulse that it had ever received. At once commercial greed was allied with political advantage and social power, and the active anti-slavery sentiment rapidly declined. Ten years after the invention of the cotton gin, the General Convention of the Abolition Societies deplored the decay of public interest in emancipation. Forty years later, in 1833, while Phillips was still studying law, the veteran Pennsylvania Society lamented that since 1794 it had seen one after another of those societies disband, until it was left almost alone to mourn the universal spathy. When Wendell Phillips was admitted to the bar in 1834, the slave interest in the United States, entrenched in the Constitution, in trade, in the church, in society, in historic tradition, and in the prejudice of face, had already become, although unconsciously to the country, one of the most powerful ferces in the world. The Ecglish throne in 1625, the old French memarchy in 1780, the English aristocrary at the beginning of the century were not so strung as slavery in this country fifty years ago. The grasp of England upon the American Celo-

nies before the Revolution was not so sure, and was never so menacing to liberty upon this Continent, as the grasp of slavery upon the Union in the pleasant days when the young lawyer sat in his office careless of the anti-slavery agitation, and jesting with his old college comrades over the clients who did not come. MEMORIAL SERVICES IN BOSTON-A VAST AUDI-

THE BOSTON AND ALTON RIGIS. But on an October afternoon in 1835, while he was still sitting expectant in his office, the long waited client came, but in what amazing form! The young lawver was especially a Boston boy. He loved his nutive city with that lofty pride and intensity of local tive city with that lofty pride and intensity of local affection which is peculiar to her citizens. "I was born in Boston," he said long afferward, "and the good name of the old town is bound up with every fibre of my heart." In the mild afferment his windows were open and the sound of unusual disturbance arew him from his office. He hastened along the street and suddenly, a stone's throw from the seems of the Boston Massarte, in the very shadaw of the old South, he held in Boston a spectacle which Boston counciled for befriending their innocent states, whose children were soid from their arms. He saw an American citizen assailed by a furious mod in the city of James Otis, for saying, with James Otis, that a men's right to liberty is inherent and hadienable. Himself a citizen soldier, he looked to see the unjesty of the people maintaining the authority of law; hut to his own startled surprise, he saw that the rightful defenders of law against the mob were themselves the mob. The city, whose damtless free speech had tought a country how to be independent, he saw taking a parrichal hand against its parent.

be life and the man, the unfiring sacrince, the comsiste surrender, do we not hear in the soft air of that long
ranished October day, far above the riot of the stormy
treet, the beaudiction that he could not hear, but
whose influence beauthed always from the ineflable
weetness of his smile and the gracious courtesy of his
member. "Instantich as than hast done it to the least
of these, my bredirent, than hast done it not one."
The scene of that day is an illustration of the time.
In the scene of that day is an illustration of the time.
In the scene of that day is an illustration of the time.
In the scene of that day is an illustration of the time.
In the scene of that day is an illustration of the time.
In the scene of that day is an illustration of the time.
In the least of the declaring, in a free State,
he tight of innocent men and women to their personal
theety. This tragedy, like the deadly blow at Charles
sammer in the Semane Charaber, twenty years aftervard, awed the whole country with a sense of vast and
momentous peril. The country has just been startled
by the terrible rior at Cincinnati, which sprang from
he public consciousness that by crafty legal quibbling
rinc had become secure. But the outbroak was at
once and universally condemned, because, in this counry, whatever the wrong may be, reform by riot is crine had become secure. But the outbroak was at once and universally condemned, because, in this country, whatever the wrong may be, reform by riot is always worse than the wrong. The Alten riot, however, had no redecuning imagiles. It was the very frenzy of law lessness, a sudden and ghastly glimpse of the unquenclaside fires of passion that were burning under the seeming peace and presperity of the Union. How heree and far-reacting those passions were, was seen not only in the riot itself, but in the refusal of Fameul Hall for a public meeting to denounce the appailing wrong to American liberty which had been done in fillinous, less the pairotic protest of the meeting should be interpreted by the country as the voice of Boston. But the refusal was reconsidered, and naver since the people of Boston througed Faneui Hall on the day after the massacre in State Street, had that ancient hall seen a more solema and significant assembly. It was the more solema, the more significant assembly. It was the more solema, the more significant assembly. It was the more solema, the more significant case the excited inslituade was no longer, as in the revolutionary day, inspired by one unanimous and overwhelming purpose to assert and maintain liberty of speech as the bulwark of all other liberty. It was an interest and solventy of the late.

When the seconly protest against the monstrens crime had been spoken, and the proper duty of the day was done, a voice was heard, the voice of the high officer olemnly swoon to prosecute in the name of Massaleasetts every violation of law, declaring, in Fancial elements every violation of law, declaring, in Fancaul Hall, sixty years after the battle of Banker Hill, and audd a howling storm of applause, that an American ethics who was put to death by a mad erowd of his relies eithern for defending his right of free speech, died as the fool dieth. Boston has seen dark days, but never a moment so dark as that. Seven years before, Webster had said, in the famous words that Massachments binds as frontlets between her eyes, "There are Boston and Concord, and Lexington and Banker Hill, and there they will remain forever." Had they already vanished. Was the suirit of the Revolution quite extinct? In the very cradle of liberty did no son survice to awake ins slumbering echoes? By the grace of God such a sen there was. He had come with the multitude, and he had heard with sympathy-and apprecial the speeches that condemned the wrong; but can, the standerer of the dead. And even as he spoke the vision was familied. Once more its native master rang through Fancuil Hall. In the erator's own burn-ing words, those pictured lips did break into impactal resuke. In Wendell Phillips, glowing with hely indig-nation at the insult to America and to man John Adams and James (tils, Josiah Quincy and Samuel Adams, though dead, yet spake.

HISTORIC PARALLELS OF THE SCENE. In the annuls of American speech, there had been no such some since Patrick Henry's electrical warning to George the Third. It was that greatest of oratorical triample when a supreme emotion, a sentiment which is to mould a people anew, lifted the orator to adequate

George the Third. It was that greatest of oratorical triumphs when a supreme emotion, a sentiment which is to mould a people anew, lifted the orator to adequate expression. Three such scenes are illustrious in our history. That of the speech of Patrick Heary at Williamsburg, of Vendell Philips in Fameul Hall, of Abraham Likeoin in Gettysburg—three, and there is no fourth. They transmit, unextingnished, the torch of an eloquence which has aroused nations and changed the course of likeovy, and which Webster called "noble, subline, god-like action." The tremendous controversy, indeed, ispired universal eloquence. As the cause passed from the moral appeal of the Aboliticalist to the political action of the Liberty party, of the conscience whigh and the Free Soil Democrats, and finally of the Republican party, the sound of speech, which in its variety and excellence had never been heard upon the continent, slied the air. But supreme over it all was the eloquence of Philips, as over the harmonious tunnelt of a vast oreheastra, sine clear voice, like a lark high poised in heaven, steadily carries the melody. As Demosthenes was the outor of Greece against the slopusous of Philips, and cleen of Rome against Catiline, and John Pyin of England against the stimer despotism, Wendell Philips and Cleen of Rome against Catiline, and John Pyin of England against the stimer despotism, wendell Philips was distinctively the orator, as others were the statesmen, of the anti-slavery cause.

When he first-poke at Fancul Hall, some of the most renowned American orators were still in their prime. Webster and Clay were in the Senate, Choate at the bar, Edward Everett upon the Academic plate form. From all these orators Philips differed more than they differed from each other. Behind Webster, and Everett, and they spoke accepted views. They moved with masses of men, and were sun of the appliance of party spirit, of political tradition, and of established institutions. Philips stood alone. He was a heroic stooly and surely selection of th

this generation little knows. But to understand Phillips we must recall the situation of the country. When he joined the Abolitionists, and for more that twenty years afterward, Slavery sat supreme in the twenty years afterward, Slavery sat supcome in the White House, and made laws in the Capitol. Courts of Justice were its Ministers and Legislatures its lackeys. It silenced the preacher in the pulpit, it muzzled the editor at his desk, and the professor in his lecture room. It set a price upon the head of peaceful citizens, robbed the mails, and denounced the vital principle of the Declaration of Independence as treason. In States whose laws did not tolerate slavery, Slavery ruied the club and the drawing-room, the factory and the office, swaggered at the dimer table, and scourged with scorn, a cowardly society. It tore the golden rule from school books, and from the prayer-book the pictured benignity of Christ. It prohibited in the free states schools for the hated race, and hunted we men who taught children to read. It forbade a free people to communicate with their representatives, seized territery to extend its area and confirm its sovereignty, and plotted to steal more to make its empire impregnable. Congress of the Confederation—in the Constitutional Convention—in the Congress of the Union,—there had been the words and the will of Washington,—the warning of Jefferson,—the consenting testimony of the revered fathers of the Government; always the national conscience somewhere slicitly pleading, always the finger of the world steadily pointing in scorn. But here, after all the protests, and the rebuke, and the endeavor, was the making power, which, when the Constitution was formed, had been but the shrinking Afreet bound in the casket, now towering and resistless. He had kicked his casket into the sea, and hanghily defying the conscience of the country and the moral sentiment of mankind, demanded absolute control of the Republic as the price of union—the Republic, anxious only to submit and to call submission statesmanship.

If, then, the work of the Revolution was to be saved and independent America was to become free America country. Agitation was the duty of the hour. Gazri Luther the first Protestant. But Luther brought al Gurtison flung full in the face of Slavery the defiance of immediate and complete abolition, Slavery, instinctively foreaseing its doom, sprang to its feet, and joined, with the herosum of despair, in the death grapple with Liberty, from which, after a generation, Liberty arose unbruised and victorious. It is hard for the survivors of a generation to which Abolitionist was a word suggesting the most odious functions, a grotesque and sanctimonious playing with fire in a powder magazine, to believe that the names of the two representative Abolitionists will be written with a sambeam as Phillips says of Tonissant, high over many an honored name. But history, looking before and after, readjusts contemporary judgments of men and events. In all the essential qualities of heroic action, Luther nathing his challenge to the church, upon the churchs own door, when the church was supreme in Europe—William Teil, in the romantic legend, screnely scorning to bow to the cap of Gesler, when Gesler's troops held all the market place, are not nobler figures than Garrison and Phillips, in the howr of the complete possession of the country by the power of shavery, demanding immediate and unconditional emancipation. A fone of apology, of Phillips, in the how of the compacts possession of the country by the power of slavery, demanding manediate and unconditional emancipation. A fone of upology, of deprecation or regret, no more becomes an American, of speaking of the Abolitionists, than in speaking of the Sons of Liberty in the Revolution, and every tribute of honor and respect which we gladly pay to the dibstri-ous fathers of American Independence is paid as worthily to their sons, the pioneers of American free-dom.

LIBERTY PREFERABLE TO UNION.

to return innocent men to unspeakable degradation and to shoot them down if, with a thousandfold greater reason than our fathers, they resisted oppression. Could Americans do this? Could honest men do this? Could a great country do this, and not learn, some or later, by glastly experience the truth which George Mason proclaimed—that Providence pumishes national sins by national calamities? The Canon, said Wendell Phillips, with a calamiess that enchanted while it appelled, the Union is called the very ark of the American covenant; but has not idolatry of the Union been the chief balwark of shavery, and in the words, and deeds, and spirits of the most vehement " Union savors" who denounce agitation, can any hope of emancipation be described? If, then, under the sacred charter of the Luton, stwery has grown to this supendous height, throwing the shadow of death over the land, is not the Union as it exists the foe of filterty, and can we honestly offirm that it is the sole surviving hope of free from in the world! Long ago the great leaders of our parties hushed their voices, and whispered that even to speak of slavery was to endanger the Union. Is not this enough? Some of Otis and of Adams, of Franklin and of Jav, are we ready for anion upon the rains of the don! Delenda Carthago!

FAITH IN THE PEOPLE'S HEARTS.

For his great work of aronsing the country and piere ing the national conseience, Philips was especially fitted, not only by the commanding will and genins of the orator, but by the profound sincerity of his faith in the people. The party leaders of his time had a qualified. To many of his fellow-citizens it seemed mad, quixotle, whinsical, or merely feigned. To some of them even now he anyears to have been only an eloquent demangogue. But his life is the reply. To no act of his, to a private advantage sought or gained, to an use of his masterly power, except to promote purposes which he believed to be essential to the public welfare, could they ever point who charged him with base motives or personal code. No man, indeed, can take a chief part in tunultuous national controversy without encoantering uniquignment and reproach, and unneasured condemns into the december of the stimulated by the vanity of colouial shopkeepers. It be stimulated by the vanity of colouial shopkeepers it as a vulgar and ignorant entimaken. Wendell it as a vulgar and ignorant entimaken. A student of history, and a close observer of men, he relicated that fear of the multitude which springs from the feet of that fear of the multitude which springs from the feet in the latter of the many are ignorant while the few are wise; and he believed the saying, too profound for Talleyrand, to whom it is ascerbed, that everybody knows more than anybody. The great argument for ing the national conscience, Phillips was especially

tion, Twith apt allusion, and happy anecdote and historic parallel, with wit and pittless invective, with melodious pathos, with stinging satire, with crackling epigram and limpid humor, like the bright ripples that play around the sure and steady prow of the resistless ship. Like an illuminated wase of oders, he glowed with concentrated and perfumed fire. The divine energy of his conviction utterly possessed him, and his parallel before the concentrated and perfumed fire. The divine the winter of secasion, he looked calmly at the mob, and behind the drunken Philip he saw Philip the King.

That one might almost say his body thought.

Was it Pericles swaying the Athenian multitude? Was it Apello breathing the music of the morning from his lips? It was an American patriet, a modern son of liberty, with a soul as firm and as true as was over consecuted to unacliab sixty, pleading with the Jamerican inhumanity.

THE SOVERBIGN FOWER OF SLAVERY.

How terribly carnest was the anti-slavery contest this generation little knows. But to understand immediate presence of a mountrees of a membrane and perilmas wrong the historic perallel, with cackling and prince for the chained and pittless invective, with and proposed from the peace of the sesential righteousness of a majority, but the celestial law which subdents the first percentage of numbers to intellectual and moral ascendency, as the immeasurable floods of ocean follow the brute force of numbers to intellectual and moral ascendency, as the immeasurable floods of ocean follow the brute force of numbers to intellectual and moral ascendency, as the immeasurable floods of ocean follow the brute force of numbers to intellectual and moral ascendency, as the immeasurable floods of ocean follow the brute force of numbers to intellectual and moral ascendency, as the immeasurable floods of ocean follow the brute force of numbers to intellectual and moral ascendency, as the immeasurable floods of ocean follow the brute force of numbers to intellectual the brute force of numbers dainful on the other side.

WIELDING THE SCOURGE OF INVECTIVE.

But while he cherished this profound faith in the people, and because he cherished it, he never flattered the mob, nor hung upon its neck, nor pandered to its enthusiasm, to touch the cam poses of me cannot suppose the who were easier to insuit, and deride, and allenee him, when he pleaded for the negro, wept, and shouled, and rapturously crowned him, when he paid homage to O'Council and made O'Council's cause his own. But the crowd did not follow him with huggas. He moved in solitary majesty, and if from his amount speech a lightning facel of satire or of soors struck a cherished light of the proposed character, or a dogma of the party

of sophistry defend his return, upon a pice of Considerational obligation, was, in his view, a nan who would do an act of cruel wickedness to-day to avoid a vague and possible mischance hereafter. If the pica were sound in the case off one man, if one innocent man was to be an outcast from protecting laws, from effective sympathy, and from humanity, because he had bean unspeakably wronged, then it was as sound in the case of every such man, and the Union and the Constitution and hesitating doubt! Should the partiality of friendship, should the learning, renown, or public service of the offender, save him from the pillory of public second. If Patrick Heavy made the country ring with the name of the dishouest contractor in the war, should the name of the chaested American who conspires with the slaveholders against the slave be too secred for obloque? No epithet is too blistering for John Erowa, who takes his life in his hand that he may break the chain of the slave. Shall the gentleman, whose compliance weakens the moral fibre of New-England, and instead the slave's chain more hopelessiy, go unwhipped of a single word of personal rebuke? Such questions he did not ask, but they ask themselves, as to-day we turn the pages that still quiver with his binasting words, and recall the mortal strife in which he stood.

SACRIFICING PRIENDSRIP FOR HUMANITY Doubtless his friends, who knew that well-spring sweet waters, his heart, and who, like him, were scaled ecoiled amazed from his terrible arraignment. Ha knew the penalty of his course. He paid it cheerfully, knew the penalty of his course. The gate who is that supreme exigency of liberty, pithessly whisped by name the aiders and abettors of the crime against humanity, made such complicity in every intelligent community infinitely more ardious, and so served malkind, public virtue, said the State.

But more than this. The avowed and open opponents of the article of a superior and and open opponents.

But more than this. The avowed and open opponents of the anti-slvery agitation could not justly complain of his releatless pursuit. From them he received the blows that in turn he did not space. But others, his friends, soldiers of the same army, although in other divisions and upon a different route marching against the same foe, did they, too, feel those shifts of first How many a Massachusetts man, whose name the Commonwealth will canonize with his, loyal with his own fidelity to the common cause, he sometimes taunted as top the same that and score and and score route and search of the many leaders.

and is shoot hem down if with a thousandfold greater reason than our fathers, they real-ried oppression. Could Americans do this Could bowed used to the country do the, and not learn, some or having the country do the, and not learn, some or having a common the country do the, and not learn, some or having a collection of the country do the, and not learn, some or having a collection of the country do to country the policy of the country do to country the policy of the country do to country the policy of the country do the co

relentless agitation was accomplished, Phillips was still in the prime of life. Had his mind recurred to the